NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

BPPICE N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-To OBLIGE BENSON BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-FAUSTUS-BOON CHIL

NIBLO'S, Broadway-Tight Rope-Elopement-Green

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Kary, THE

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway-THE SCHOLAR-AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Ray-

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway - ETHIOPIAS

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 830 Broadway-Buck New York, Saturday, June 17, 1854.

To the Public. The New York Herald has now the largest circulation of any daily journal in Europe or America.

The Daily HERALD circulates nearly sixty the The Weekly editions-published on Saturday and Sun

my-reach a circulation of nearly seventy thousand sheets per week. The aggregate issue of the Hunan establishment is

about four hundred thousand sheets per week, or over scenty millions of sheets per annum.

One Week's History.

The WERKLY HERALD, containing a complete epitome of one week's intelligence from all quarters of the worki will be published at ten o'clock this morning. Price sixpence. To be had at the counter in wrappers and ready for mailing.

APPAIRS IN WASHINGTON

Our special despatches state that Mr. Beelan Secretary of the Legation to Central America, will return immediately to his post to look after our in-terests in that quarter. He will no doubt leave in the sloop-of-war Cyane, now in this port ready for She is ordered to San Juan, and her commander, Capt. Hellins, who so promptly put an end to the riot at that place some months since, is instructed to bring to condign punishment the par ticipators in the disturbances in which ex-Minister Borland took a very active part. Capt. Hollins ha acquired a reputation among the squatter sovereigns out there which eminently fits him for this delicate

duty.
Yesterday was private bill day in the Senate. The bill to renew the patent of Moore & Hascall's harvesting machine was debated, and rejected by thirteen to twenty-two votes against it. A reconsiders tion was moved and the subject postponed. Four other private bills were passed and one rejected. The bill authorizing the coinage of gold pieces of the value respectively of ten and five eagles was taken up, and the fourth and fifth sections, relating to assaying bullion, against which the Chamber of Commerce of this city memorialized the Senate recently, were struck-out. An amendment to increase the salaries of the Directors and Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia was offered, but subsequently withdrawn. The bill finally passed by twenty-nine to thirteen. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House the bill to increase the postage rates was discussed, and laid on the table by a vote of ninety-four to fifty-one. We refer to an editorial article on this subject in another column. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means asked leave to report the bill modifying the tariff, but objection was made.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

In the House of Representatives of New Hampshire yesterday two coparate halloti The details indefinite postponement of the election was proposed, but finally the matter was laid over till Wednesday next. The anti-Nebraska resolutions were discussed. A motion to lay them on the table was defeated by eight votes, and this subject was also postponed until Wednesday. Here is a delectable state of affairs for the contemplation of General Pierce. The President, the Representatives and Senators in Congress, the collector of the port of Boston, and the innumerable host of office holders from the Granite State, are powerless to upset the anti-Nebraska faction in the Legislature of the State, or to lay the resolutions condemning the Kansas Nebraska bill on the table. Harry Hibbard, the henchman of the President, has received the cut direct, although there is no telling what new combinations may be formed between now and Wednesday He may rise to the surface by that time, but it is doubtful. Never was an administration so con pletely broken down.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamship Cahawba arrived at this port yes terday afternoon, bringing advices from Havana to the 12th inst. The letters of our correspondents, published elsewhere; will be found to contain much that is interesting. EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The trial of John Cavanagh, one of the Excise Commissioners of Kings county, charged with misdemeanor in granting a license to a person not entitled to receive one, was concluded in Brooklyn yesterday, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. The penalty for the offence, as we are informed, is one year imprisonment, and a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars. Counsel were granted leave to file a bill of exceptions. Without saying anything as to the merits of this particular case, there can be no doubt but the investigation in this instance will tend to a more rigid scrutiny into the manners and customs of applicants for licenses hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On our inside pages may be found further details of the late disastrous fire in Worcester, Mass., ineluding a list of the names and business of the sufferers; theatrical notices, financial and commerciaintelligence, advertisements, &c., &c.

Shepard Carey has been nominated a candidate for Governor of Maine by the "wild cat" faction of the democracy of that State.

It is stated that Chief Justice Green, of Rhode Island, has resigned.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Kings county yesterday, the jury in the case of the Far

leys, charged with poisoning an aged female, was discharged, being unable to agree upon a verdict. Judge Conrad, the newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia, has issued his proclamation closing the drinking houses on Sunday.

Gen. J. C. Saunders, of Alabama, and Judge Evans, of Mississippi, fought a duel near the Alabama State line on the 3d inst. Five shots were exchanged, and both parties were wounded, Judge Evans dangerously. Mr. Schlessinger, who had been engaged in a mock duel at New Orleans, was shot dead by S. G. Ladd, during a dispute about the affair. The fact of five shots being exchanged between Messrs. Saunders and Evans may be regarded by some as an indication of g, cat courage, but the experience of duellists is to the contrary. The prolongation of the affair betrays ner velessness on the part of one of the combatants at leas . At best it is but a lamentable instance of Young America say-

than the spectacle of two respectable citizens taking five shots at each other?

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. A melancholy case of mortality from cholera was brought to the notice of Coroner Hilton yesterday. Of a family consisting of husband, wife and five children, taken ill a few days since, four of the latter have died, and the parents are now in a very hopeless state, a little girl alone being exempt. Th family was wretchedly poor, and the apartmer to instances of cholera that have occurred in this city during the present summer have resulted from . desti tution and uncleanliness, and it is high time the Board of Health should adopt proper meas rea to remedy these evils. We would humbly sur cent to these functionaries, if they have not suffice aut sagacity to devise a plan of their own, that the pappoint a committee to visit other cities and mak a inquiries on the subject of preserving the pu' she health. Having availed themselves of the com mon sense of others, they may be able to do somet! Ang for their suffering fellow citizens. Or perha ps it would be better to go at once to the primary s surce of power and convene a mass meeting of citiz ens in the Park, who would take the responsibility of reforming the abuses of which such loud and just complaint is made, and insist, in language no's to be misunderstood, upon the officials doing their daty. At all events something must be done, and that, too, without further delay. Happily t'ac discome in this, as well as in other localities in which it has appeared has not as yet assumed an er adomic form.

The Board of Councilmen was in session last evening. Several reports were, acted ou, ircluding one from the special committee on printing, which was laid on the table. A nur her of petitiens relative to the fithy condition of the streets was presented, one of which excited 'the tre of Councilmen Conower and Cancey. We refer to the reports of the remarks of these gerationen. They will astonish

most of our city readers. COMM ERCEAL MATTERS. There was a further decline in common and inferier brands of State, flour vesterday, with more doing for export. The falling off was equal to 12hc. a 25c. per barrel, while good fancy and extra brands, being in light supply, were supported at about former prices. There were increased purchases for export The aggregate sales of flour reached between 16, 000 and 20,000 bevrels, a considerable portion of which was bought for shipment. There was no alteration to motice in grain. Freights to Liverpool were active and firmer. The shipments included about 60,000 bushels of grain, and about 8,000 bar rels of flour, at a slight advance in rates. Cotton continued firm, at an advance of ic. on Monday's prices, and in some cases ic. was claimed in favor of solbers.

The Whig Press and the Whig Party, North

and South-What is to be Done ? For the edification of our readers, respecting the present whereabouts and the future intentions of the whig party of the North and the whig party of the South, we publish this morning several extracts from leading whig newspapers, and one from a Southern democratic organ, which will serve to throw considerable light upon the subject.

The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, disgusted with the free soil and abolition propensities of the Northern whigs, as developed upon the Nebraska bill, proposes a convention of the whigs of the Southern States for the purpose of shaping out their principles and policy as an independent sectional organization. The Savannah Georgian (democratic) thinks the Southern whigs ought to act upon this suggestion by all means. Perhaps Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens think so, too, as the most respectable way of getting a snug and cozy corner in the reorganization of the democratic party Per contra, the Buffalo Courier reads an instructive lesson to the Virginia revolutionist. The Boston Courier (Websterian,) proposes a national cohesion of the whigs, North and South, upon the great principle of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. A writer in the Boston Atlas suggests a grand Northern anti-slavery organization, including whigs, free soilers proper, abolitionists, and all such free soil demonal, like the Virginia mutineer, with an eye directly to business, proposes a grand mass convention of the whigs of Massachusetts, and of all others advocating the restoration of the Missouri compromise and other anti-slavery movements. with the view of clearing the track for 1856.

From these widely-separated and revolutionary views and recommendations of the Northern versus Southern whig journals, it is easy to foresee that the reunion of the whig party of the two sections is absolutely out of the question. The Boston Courier, which may possibly entertain some shadowy hopes in behalf of Mr. Everett, still pleads for the harmonizing of the whigs on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line, and thinks that a satisfactory reunion may be effected upon the principle of the repeal of the Nebraska bill. But if he has nothing better to submit as a peace-offering to his late Southern brethren, he may as well proceed at once to the mustering of the grand overwhelming anti-slavery party elsewhere suggested in the North. And from the very fact that not one solitary whig, not even a Presidential whig candidate of the North, could be found in Congress bold enough to vote for the Nebraska bill-the fact that Mr. Clayton was missing, and Mr. Everett absent upon every test vote upon the bill in the Senate, ought to satisfy the Boston Courier, as it has satisfied the Virginia whig editor, that the line between the slave States and the free States is the future Southern boundary of the great mass of the Northern whig party, whatever party shape, name, or organization it may next

Truly has one of our Northern whig cotemporaries said, that his party "is in a transition state." So it is; and as there is not the least visible prospect of its reconciliation with the Southern half of the party, the question which must be met is simple enough. What will the Northern whigs do? The leading Seward organs in this State flatly propose a new party organ. ization, of a purely sectional pattern, resting upon the abolition corner stone of eternal hostility to Southern slavery. This is the project of Seward, of Hale, of Giddings, of Chase, of Benjamin F. Butler, and of others, whige, Van Buren democrats and free democrats," as far as their views have been ascertained. The red hot Massachusetts abolitionists, of the infidel stamp, such as Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker, and Abby Folsom, have not expressed their opinions very fully upon the holy alliance, of which Thurlow Weed, Greeley, and their more immediate Seward associates, are so much enamored. But the separation of the whigs of the South from their late unnatural union with the Northern whigs, will leave no other alternative to the latter than a sectional coalition with all the available anti-slavery elements of the Northern States.

The Savannah Georgian is doubtless inspired with the idea that the reorganization of the democratic party, its platform, principles and measures, will be dictated by the democrats rgeness, in every way at variance with the true of the South, and so shaped as to invite the build split of the soile. What can be more thocking Southern whige to a fusion with the m agains fame.

their combined enemies of the North. may be accomplished, for where else can the Sou' hern whigs bestow themselves in the event of a sectional campaign? And what can the forthern whigs, or free soilers, or abolitionists do, single handed, against this alliance of the South? Nothing. They can only make a formidable opposition by the general anti-slavery coalition proposed by the Seward organs. We are, therefore, constrained to conclude that the recommendations of the Petersburg Intelligencer foreshadow a fasion of the whice and democrats of the South upon the basis of the reconstruction of the democratic party, leaving the administration and its Northern free soil affiliations and associations entirely out of the estimate. The Southern whigs cannot be expected to form a junction with any party which will recognize at its head and front an administration which has repudiated the best Union whigs and democrats of the country. And as the whig party of the South, upon an independent footing, may command the balance of power, in a general election, the only question remaining to the Southern democracy is whether they shall prefer the weakness of the administration to the substantial strength of the Southern whigs. The latter party, at all events, have cut loose from their Northern brethern; and if the Southern national democracy are wise, they will not lose the opportunity for an alliance, offensive and defensive against the disunion agitators of the North and the South.

On the other hand, we repeat, that in our udgment it is perfectly ridiculous on the part of the Boston Courier to be talking of a reconciliation among the whigs on both sides of the slavery line of division, upon the question of repealing the Nebraska bill. Upon that issue, the Southern whigs would be so much good ammunition thrown away. No! The Seward organs in this and other States have indicated the future policy of the mass of the Northern whigs. It is such an anti-slavery alliance as will make the next Presidential election a violent and embittered sectional fight. The whigs of the South are, then, right in moving for an independent Southern whig organization; and if the Southern national democracy understand their true interests, they will appreciate the policy of a bold and magnanimous plan of union, such a plan as will not only secure the hearty cooperation and alliance of the national Southern whigs, but of all men, North and South, devoted to the principles of the Union and the constitution, and the continued expansion of the power, the prosperity and the institutions of the re-

Old parties and platforms are worn out and defunct. New parties are coming into life. The anti-slavery elements of all the North are tending to a general coalition, and they can only be overthrown by a new, consistent, homogeeous national union party. Let the administration and its party go down. The Union must

be saved. HIGHLY IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION .- We are nformed from Washington that a telegraphic despatch published in the HERALD, on the 6th inst., from that city, has been the cause of much uneasiness on the part of certain worthy gentlemen there, who, not satisfied with taking the goods the Gods provide without question, are extremely desirous of finding out ow our correspondents obtain correct information of all that is going on at the capital. We republish the despatch, as it seems to interest the Senste Committee on Foreign Relations:-

Washington, June 5, 1854.
We have learned some particulars which are of ir We have learned some particulars which are of in-terest, of the proceedings at the meeting of Senators and members called by the President last week, to consult upon the Cuhan question. In the early part of the week the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate had Mr. Shicell's resolutions under consideration, in President, that it would neith the "photon" of the Senate, in it-teruscity of an advisory branch of the Executive, to take the initiative in any proceedings which might be deemed advisable against Spain; that the constitution devolved the duty and the responsibility of conducting our foreign affairs upon the President; and, therefore, until he made a specific request. advisable against Spain; that the constitution devolved the duty and the responsibility of conducting our foreign affairs upon the President; and, therefore, until he made a specific request, the responsibility rested with him. Under this view of the case, the committee determined not to recommend the passage of Mr. Slidell's resolutions at this time. The following morning the President requested the attendance of the democratic members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and also that of General Bayly, the Chairman of the House Committee. Upon repairing to the White House, the President told them he had determined to issue a proclamation sgainst filibusters for thwith, and upon the re-assembling of Congress next (this) week, to send in a message requesting an appropriation for the appointment of two commissioners to assist Mr. Soulé in representing to the Spanish government the outrages which had been committed upon outletiens, &c., &c., as already stated in the Hisaah. Mr. Sildeil was very much opposed to the issuing of a proclamation, but Mr. Mason and Mr. Eayly seemed delighted with the idea, both these gentlemen being opposed to the acquisition of Cuba. Finding, however, that the President had set his heart upon the proclamation, he then insisted upon the proclamation being kept back till the message which the contains a full and clear statement of the outrages commission was sent in, and that the message should contain a full and clear statement of the outrages ecommisted by Spain, and the measure of redress sought for by our government. Of course this also failed, the President refusing to say anything in the message with the hand high hopes, if a commission were appointed, its labors would be crowned with success. Evyond this nothing could be extracted from General Pierce. He talked, however, very fuently of his determination to enforce the honor of our flag, &c., after the usual manner of Fourth of July orations. He also said that at the proper time he would request an appropriation bill, at

We have no objections to indulge the curisity of the Senate or of Mr. Slidell to a reaso able extent, as to our private business arrange ments, if we can only be convinced it would be of any service to them. But upon mature reflection we cannot clearly see how any benefit will result from such an expose on the present occasion, and, therefore, we decline unravelling the mystery. There is no doubt the White House is leaky from the cellar to the garret, and if Mr. Slidell was an Eastern instead of a Southern man, he might venture to guess at the authority without troubling the Senate Committee to investigate the exceedingly im-

portant secret. We trust the Senate will not repeat their roceedings adopted after we published the Gadsden treaty. They then appointed a Special Committee to investigate the circumstances and determine whether Mr. Marcy, General Almonte, the President, or the Senate, furnished us with a copy of that document. After intense application the committee reported they could not find out anything about it, but that they had ordered a number of circulars, neatly printed, with small type, calling upon each Senator to declare upon his word of honor whether he had given the HERALD the treaty or not. We have taken some pains to learn, but up to the present time we are unable to announce that a single Senator has been brought to the confessional in consequence of the circulars.

As for Mr. Slidell we rather like him, and, therefore, trust for his own sake he will abandon the attempt to find out how we get our information, and turn his attention to a solution of some of the easier problems of Euclid, as likely to produce more successful results, and build him up a more enduring monument of

We published some statistics the other day to show the unparalleled rapidity with which the population of New York and its vicinage increases, but we left untouched, for the subject of another article, the consideration of the causes why in the case of the latter the ratio of increase should be so much larger than in that of the city proper. It is evident, from the facts which we then presented to the attention of our readers, that the tendency manifested by our city population to abanden the natural channels into which, in the usual order of things, it should flow, and to take others which are foreign both to its convenience and local interests, must be owing either to sanitary considerations or to causes of a temporary nature and, therefore, capable of removal. Now, no one will contend for a moment that the site upon which New York is built is less healthy or agreeable in its aspect than that of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or New Jersey. It must, therefore, be the pressure of some other equally powerful motive which drives our citizens to fix their residences in localities inconveniently situated as regards their places of business, and in winter attended with so many annoyances. What, then, is this necessity which overpowers all considerations of comfort, amusement and agreeable society-for all these are, in a greater or less degree, sacrificed to it. It is the necessity of escaping from the monstrous and continually increasing exactions of rapaclous property holders, whose monopoly is unheld and encouraged by a corrupt and profilgate system of city government, which is continually reversing the principle of its institution, by sacrificing the interests of the commu nity to those of individuals. Had the functionaries to whom in cruel irony

we are accustomed to give a paternal appellation, but discharged with ordinary foresight and diligence the duties which their offices impose upon them, the evils to which we allude would not have attained their present magnitude. Engrossed by political intrigues, and eagerly watching the spoils which their partisanship and personal turpitude throw in their way, they never bestowed any more than a passing and but too frequently an indifferent attention on the growing wants of the population entrusted to their care. They took no pride in beautifying, ornamenting and extending the boundaries of their jurisdiction, and in bequeathing to posterity memorials of their civic patriot ism and industry. They looked on complacently at the gradual progress of the congestion of population which has been taking place within a small circle of the extensive locality under their control, and they made no exertion to relieve it by any of the ordinary remedies employed in such cases. Vast as is the unpopulated space into which they might have diverted the stream of life, they left it sterile and unprofitable, by neglecting the inducements to ouilding afforded by the construction of new roads and avenues, and the keeping in decent repair the old ones. They were the last to open the'r eyes to the advantages of city railroads, in bringing the upper part of the island into easy communication with the lower, and had it de pended upon their solicitude for the interest of their constituents, Bleecker street would still have remained the ultima thule of Upper Tendom. It will take many years before the evils that have accrued from their gross negligence and indifference to their duties can be repaired They have allowed the population which, under a different régime, would have diffused itself over the whole breadth and length of Manhattan, to find outlets for its redundancy in adjoining cities, and to swell the ----- miporthis impoverishment of the life blood of their own community continually progressing under their eyes, they even now make no efforts to remove the causes to which this drain is to be attributed. They are surely not incurable, as long as the sea does not invade and swallow up the unpopu-

lated area of Manhattan. To abate the monster evil of high rents, it is clear that the only effectual palliative that can be adopted is to relieve the overcharged traffic of Broadway, by opening wide parallel streets on both sides of it, and compelling the city railroads to run the entire length of the island at frequent and regular intervals. The effect of these measures would be to diffuse over the general surface of the city the business which maintains the extravagant rental of particular quarters, and to still further reduce the latter by increasing the inducements to remove business itself higher up town. As soon as the railroads begin to run the entire length of the island, we will find the stream of population which is now diverted to Brooklyn and other places, set in rapidly in the former direction, and thus rents, like every thing else, will soon find their proper level.

But until the pressure from without is applied to the somnolent functionaries who are supposed to represent the collective wisdom of the city, we fear that little or no progress will be made towards these desirable objects. Instead of endeavoring to multiply the facilities of communication between one part of the island and another, they are a positive clog upon the energy and enterprise of our citizens. We need only cite one fact to show how much behind they are in all the requirements of their duties. The Hudson River Railroad retained a privilege of making a third track, running slow trains to the end of the island, but they never availed themselves of it. When presse by the persons residing above Thirty-first street to run hourly trains, at stops of cout a mile each, they replied that they were exceedingly desirous of doing so, and that as soon as the city councils gave directions to that effect they would be happy to comply with the wishes of the requisitionists. The city councils have, however, gone to sleep on the subject, and as some small legislation is necessary to enable the company to carry the plan into execution, we presume that it will remain in statu quo until they are waked up by the indignant remonstrances of the citizens.

The Sixth and Eighth Avenue Railroads ossess enormously valuable privileges, and they should be compelled to complete their roads forthwith to the extreme limits secured in their charter, and to run cars from each extremity every five minutes, from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M.; every fifteen minutes from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M.; half hourly from 10 P. M. to midnight, and hourly from that time to 6 A. M. If these regulations were strictly enforced, it is certain that rents for tenements in the lower part of the city would soon be reduced to their proper level, and that the sums abstracted from our local taxation, by the fact of our merchants carrying on their business in one place and residing in another, would be expended on their legitimate objects.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF THE RATES, OF POST-AGE.—Among the many foolish propositions which have been laid before Congress this session, none seems more utterly absurd than that to increase the rates of letter postage. The question is perfectly si aple. On the one hand, the postal revenue falls short of the expenditure by some two millions annually: on the other, a privilege of franking matter for the mails is enjoyed by members of Congress and of the Senata, and is used by them to such an extent, that if the franked matter were to pay the usual rates there would probably be a surplus instead of a deficiency in the department. It seems to us that the most superficial glance at these two facts ought to suggest the proper course to be pursued. If it be essential to the interests of the country that members should be permitted to correspond with their constituents and distribute Congressional documents free of expense, the burthen should be borne by the State and not by the people individually The postage on these letters and decuments should be regularly levied and charged to the account of Congress and the Senate, just in the same way as the pay and mileage of members. The postal account would then appear in a proper light, and as we mentioned above, we think it likely that it would show a surplus. This is the plan adopted in many foreign countries, and if it has no other advantage, it shows at all events to what extent the franking privilege is used, and what the letter writing propensities of our representatives cost us. To our mind, this point worth ascertaining. A knowledge of the facts might lead to a judicious scheme for curtailing the franking privilege and thus effecting a considerable economy to the Department.
Without reference to this, however, it is obviously preposterous to talk of increasing the rates of letter postage in this country. Three cents are quite enough to pay for a letter from here to Boston: and as statistics show that by far the larger proportion of letters are mailed at a place not far from their destination, we cannot agree that, in relation to the cost of transport of merchandise and other commodities, we pay too little for our letters. It would be more reasonable to advocate a reduction than an increase of the tariff. The British people pay about two cents for their letters: we see no

than they. If no one have the sense to propose the plan we suggest, the two million deficiency must be provided for by a special appropriation renewed every year. In no event ought it be made the pretext of an additional tax on the people in the shape of increased rates of postage, and we are therefore glad that the proposed bill has been laid on the table.

reason why we should be more heavily taxed

Modifications of the Tariff.—The Committee of Ways and Means have, after much discussion, manufactured a tariff on the basis of Ma Guthrie's suggestions in his report. It is not calculated to reduce materially the annual revenue from this source, its estimated product being somewhere about forty-five millions. It would have been more liberal, probably, had the administration contemplated fewer landjobbing schemes, or abandoned the plan of setting up foreign usurpers with our money. With these sources of expenditure in view, the committee have been compelled to retain many duties which even Mr. Guthrie proposed to surrender. Thus, sugar and hemp will continue, under the reported bill, to pay twenty per cent, and raw silks and some other articles used in manufactories to pay a like tax. What necessity there was for con tinuing to burthen the people with these impacts, the committee's court will probably explain. is will be for that body to put its reasons in as forcible a light as possible, or the scheme will meet with but little favor at the hands of the people. Wines and liquors are to be taxed one hundred per cent, as at present. We have taken several opportuspecific over ad valorem duties in this branch the tariff; and we had hoped that the committee would have recognized the principle. A general specific tax on wines would be more effectual in preventing the sale of bad liquors than all the Maine laws in the world. Altogether, from the sketch of the committee's report we have seen, it does not promise much. It is founded neither on a protection nor a free trade basis. It purports to reduce the rates of duties paid by the people, but is calculated to produce a revenue falling but little short of our present one. It pretends to favor our manufacturing interests, but taxes raw materials and articles which are largely consumed for manufacturing purposes. It starts with the notion of relieving the people, but, so far as we can see, the diminutions it effects are not applicable to commodities of prime necessity among the people. The fact is, the scheme for reducing the revenue from customs duties was broached before the Mexican treaty came home, before the purchase of Cuba assumed a tangible shape, before the schemes of corruption nursed by the Pierce Cabinet were born; and therefore was feasible. Now that every man at Washington either has his hand in the public chest or wants to get it there, to talk of diminishing its contents would be absurd, and therefore this scheme has been devised.

OUR WESTERN POSSESSIONS-IMPORTANT PAR-TICULARS CONCERNING THE NEW TERRITORIES .-We publish in to-day's HERALD a most important document. Immediately after we had become satisfied that the Nebraska bill would become a law, we secured the services of an intelligent gentleman, at present a citizen of St. Louis. He is fully posted up upon all matters appertaining to the Western country, and has personally inspected the vast expanse of country bounded by the British possessions on the north, the Rocky Mountains on the west, the Mississippi river on the east, and Mexico on the south.

We give to-day his carefully prepared statement of the geography, geology, products and boundaries of this territory, and more particularly referring to Nebraska and Kansas. His statements are drawn from his own observation. and the reports of experienced travellers who preceded him. The paper will be found highly interesting to all persons. It is written in a clear, unaffected, yet eloquent style, and the facts are so plainly stated that any person may understand them. To those enterprising citizens who intend to take up their residence in the new territories, it affords a complete chart.

The remarks of our correspondent touching the action of Colonel Benton, and the aboli-· tionist scheme for the colonization of Nebraska and Kansas, are worthy the attention of all those who by ignorance may be led into joining with such enthusiasts as the philosophers of the Tribune and the Garrisonian clique at Boston.

Heretofore but very little was known by the inhabitants of the Eastern States as to the con-

dition of the territory west of the Mississif The reports of Major Long and Colonel Fremont, and the travels of Lewis and Clark, com tain much interesting information, but they ar accessible to only a few. The publication to-day is, therefore, interesting for many reasons, and it deserves a careful perusal.

The United States mail steamship Hermann sails to for Southampton and Havre, with 180 passengers and \$700,000 specie. LAUNCHES.—Mr. Edward Williams will launch from his

yard, at Greenpoint, to-day, at two o'clock, the schooner S. R. Allen, of three hundred tons burthen. She is in-tended for the Boston and Richmond trade, and will be nder the command of Capt. Obed Baker, Jan.

The new bark Clara, seven hundred and fifty ton built by Thomas Stack, Esq., Williamsburg, for Mes Wai eman, Damon & Co., will be launched at three o'c

The emusing and popular pantomime of the "Green Monster" was performed at Niblo's last night for the first time this season. Although, as our readers are aware, time this season. Although, as our readers are aware, the capacity of the house has been greatly enlarged, it was crowded to its utmost extent, and presented a really brilliant appearance. The story of the pautomime is so well known that it is unnecessary to repeat it; and it has undergone no material alteration since it was last performed. Harlequin is still the hero, and the friendship of the Green Monster for him has suffered no change. Rosalie loves him as much as ever, and proves her aff tion by clinging to him with all her former tenacity, in spite of the opposition of her father, and the designs of the white knight; and the whole ends as every love tory should end, with the happy union of the constant pair, and the total discomfiture of their enemies. The white knight is devoured by a huge fish, which bears on its back the Green Monster. Rosalie and Harlequin are transported to the realms of bliss, and the curtain falls

upon a scene which is dazaling in its brilliancy.

The transformations are perfect in every pagticular, and well calculated to deceive the closest scrutiny, while the scenery rivals in its gorgeousness anything that we have ever read of eastern magnificence or spleudor. All the Ravels, with the exception of Gabriel, appear in this pantemime, which, we understand, will be repeated for the benefit of those who have not yet seen it. In addition to the "Green Monster." the ballet nantomime of the Elopement," composed by Jerome Ravel, was performed Trial of John Cavanagh, one of the Ex

Commissioners of Brooklyn, for Misde-meanor in Granting Licenses to Improper Persons.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Judges Rockwell and Moore, and Justices Stilwell and Stryker. SECOND DAY-VERDICT AGAINST THE DEFENDANT.

JUNE 16.—The Court assembled at the usual hour, and Mr. Fanxay, one of the counsel for the defence, made his pening argument to the jury, in which he contended hat it was no offence against the law to grant a ligand held that it was merely an error of judgment, if any fience at all had been committed. Unless corruption or malice was shown in connection with the charge as made, the defendant was entitled to an acquittal.

malice was shown in connection with the charge as made, the defendant was entitled to an acquittal.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Wm. Gubbins sworn—Resides at the corner of Columbia and Amity streets: have lived there for four years; sell liquor, and sometimes drive a cart on the dock.

Q. How long have you been licensed?

Objected to, and allowed by the Court.

A. Have been licensed for three years; since June. 1851; made an application for license last year; I have three rooms on front floor—a bar-room, a sitting room and bedroom; there are two large windows fronting Amity street, and large windows in each side of the door en Columbia street; there are three beds in the house; one bedstead and two beds on the floor; I rented a stable from he Pataben; have room for six horses; I sm an able bodies man; at the time I procured license there were no taverns between my place and Atlantic street, on that side of the way.

Cross-examined—I am an occasional customer of Cavanagh; my family consists of myself and wife; have not dealt with Cavanagh ever since I commenced keeping tavern; my house is between thirty and forty feet long, between nine and ten feet wide, and thirteen or fourteen feet high; have no rooms fitted in attic—first floor is over nine feet; a small boy slept in the attic for some time; get up by means of a movable step ladder; I built an additional room to the rear of the house about twenty months ago; the middle room is over twelve feet in dimensions—the tar room about fifteen feet; in the middle room I keep a hed; my wife and self sleep there; the back room is eccupied as a kitchen; the kitchen is not lathed and placered; never seen Cavanagh in my house; the two hed; my wife and self sleep there; the back room is eccupied as a kitchen; the kitchen is not lathed and placered; never seen Cavanagh in my house; the two heds besides the one in which my wife and myself aleen are straw and teather beits; the stable is thirty or thirty-five yards from the house, on Patchen's alley; I've had a stable over two year storm blew it down and I never put it up sgain; do not enterrain pic-nic or military companies; keep no carriage; my wine cellar is kept under the counter.

Ldward Hillier sworn—Reside corner of Snith and Columbia streets; know Mr. Gubbins; have been acquainted with him for some years; am a Commissioner of Excise in the Sixth ward; Mr. Crampton was my prode-

of Excite in the Sixth ward; Mr. Crampton was my processor; I was on Gubbins' premises yesterday; I have been in effice since January; there is a bar-room, another room, and a kitchen bebind; they are clean and neat; as wa stable; all I hear of his character is good; what know of him I got from Alderman Mulligan; think there is a good deal of travel from the shipping along there; have lived in Brooklyn five years; the travel has increased, and population also.

Cross-examined—The character of the population is about middling; there are but few of the "high set;" in the in mediate vicinity of this place there are houses and stores all full of tenants; on the other side there are but few of the "high set;" in the in mediate vicinity of this place there are houses and stores all full of tenants; on the other side there are but do not now.

Counsel for defence proposed to examine John Crampton, one of the parties indicted, who was objected to by the Fistrict atterney as incompetent. Counsel held that no one but Cavanagh was on trial, and Crampton could be eatled up as a witness.

The Court stated that his name appeared on the records of the indictment, and therefore he was not competent.

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James Be Revere recalled—The Commissioners for each ward receive the applications and present them to the Board; Mr. Cavanagh presented most of Crampton's applications; (avanagh has been a Commissioner for two years.

Peter R. Hegeman recalled—Q. Who generally reported on applications? A. The Commissioner who received them; the Board never adjourned to my knowledge and proceeded in a body to examine the place; the Commissioners of the ward made the examination themselves and reported.

Mr. Waring, of counselfor the defence, summed up for the defendant. He expressed surprise that the defendant should have been brought before the court of Oyer and Terminer, when the jail was full of incarcerated crimicals awaiting trial, and hurried up on a day too, which had long sin e been fixed by the Commissioners for a meeting of the Board. He thought the object was utterior to what appeared upon the face, being no more than a crusade upon the rights of sworn officers of the law by fanatics to deter them from doing their duty. He called attention to the organization of the Board which is constituted of a representative from each ward of the city, who meet together,—the clerk of the Common Council acting as secretary—to transact their just and legitimate duties. It appeared that on the 13th day of July, 1858. Mr. Gubbins, a person herotofore Hoensed two or three years in succession, presented his application for a tavern licenae, and swore to the customary certificate, that he was provided with all the necessary excemmentations are required by law. This was sworn to, and the jury have the evidence before them of one who testifies that it was the practice to refer applications than the assembled wisdom of the whole Board. This particular application was referred to Commissioner Crampton, who repo

cil as a nuisance by a member and they should, on hiseyrescentation, order its abatement, would it be just
that the whole body should be indicted, if it were subseuently accertained that it was no nuisance, because of
the mistale or wiful misrepresentation of one man? I
hold not. Mr. Waring held that if any one, Mr. Gubbins
was the proper party to prosecute. He made oath when
lifting his license that he had the necessary accommodations, and the Commissioners had no business to go behind the record. If Gubbins had not the necessary accommodations he committed perjury, and if he was the
real offender, then why arraign the defendant, that faithful public servant, that henest man. If the prosentors
really had the good of the public at heart, why did they
not make an application to the Courtof Sessions to have
the license revoked under the provisions of the statute
of the State? The motive is too open—it needs not tobe examined with a microscope to be seen. You mustbe satisfied that there is a wifful dereliction of duty in
the celendant, and
Who knew the right but still the wrong pursued.

The jury must be convinced that the defendant willingly
and corruptly granted a license to Gubbins. Itwill be contended by the District Attorney that Cavanagh lived within a short distance from these
premises, and might have known what they
were; but it is in evidence that he never saw thom,
never was on them, and knew nothing about them. From
the District Attorney's questions, his notion of a tavern
is that it must be furnished with splendid beds, damask
curtains, Brussels carpets, and all the parapheralis of
a place; but the law requires only respectable accommodations to travellers. Taverns and hotels are two
different things. An inn or tavern is for the accommodation of weary travellers; and now, in point of fact, had
not this man the necessary accommodations for travellers and be they great or small, you must necessarily
find for the defendant. The question was that the Commissioners should be sati